

EXTRA

WANTED

off the wall

APRIL 1, 1984

CHEAP

FREE

EXTRA

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD!

Day in court

Time

On the inside...

Under the Dome

Fellow-inmate cri
extends jail

OFF
Over the Wall

sentence

WANTED

Merchants desiring to retire
from business can sell their

Deaths

LAW
MAY 1, 1976
DAY

Habeas corpus dies

72, of 462 For- nipeg, husband
enue. West Kil- Matthews.

FOR SALE

Past records haunt ex-convicts
RECORD

Prisoner
human

VOID
WHERE
PROHIBITED
BY
LAW

An Eleventh-Hour Reprieve



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761075963090>

OFF THE WALL

1977

OFF THE WALL is a monthly publication. It is printed with permission of the Administration of the Saskatchewan Penitentiary and the opinions expressed are not necessarily "SHARED" by the Administration.

It is devoted to the interests and activities of the men in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, and it has two objectives: 1). to give us a source of information and facts, and 2). to provide a form of communication and representation for us - the cons. We would appreciate any suggestions, criticisms, cartoon, and information of value to the convict population for our monthly paper.

EDITOR: L. ROBERT SMITH

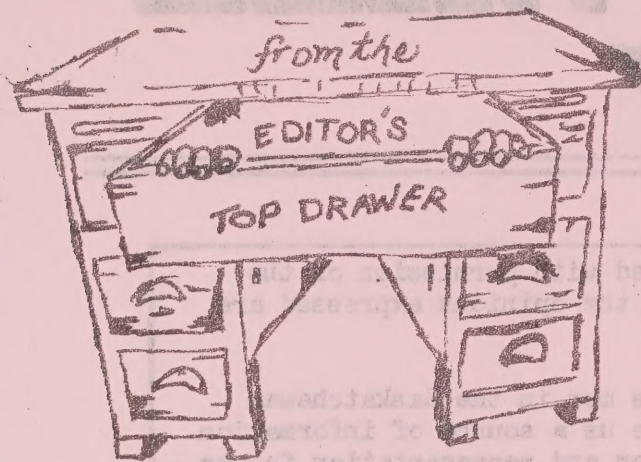
Where do we begin?



Editorial	1
"Paper Roses"	2
They Aren't Going to Like it	6
Face Facts	7
Take the Money and Run	8
Cops & Robbers	9
Something to Think About	10
Obnoxious Astrologer	11
So Easy to Forget	12
For You	13
Toastmaster's	16
Poetry By:	
Tony Vaudin	17
Chuck LaCorde	18
Patricia McPherson	19
Tony Cooper	20
Bryan Bourcier	21
J.K.C.	22
Interview	28
Other Contributors:	
Chops Hunter	13
Stretch Hall	13
Howie McInroy	14
Delbert Anaskan	15
Tommy Symes	15
Brian MacLean	6

Artist: John Grat

HIGH NUMBER: 5415 PAROLE: 2 COUNT: 531



HELLO! As you no doubt have seen OFF THE WALL has a new Editor. The past Editor and Co-Editor, have left the prison, and I have taken over. This is my first experience with editing, and I quite frankly have no previous experience in this job. For this reason, OFF THE WALL may not be what you have come to expect.

In setting out my first Editorial I would like to first thank Bill and Larry for their work in OFF THE WALL as editor and co-editor respectively. These guys have done a lot to upgrade the standards and quality of this paper, and their absence will be felt, immediately. I just hope I can maintain their fine example.

There are many restrictions on what may and what may not be printed in a prison publication. However, I will endeavor to write articles of interest to those men who are in this prison, and will do my best to encourage many other's to submit articles and opinions for publication. The joint paper should, ideally, be a source of information, and to give inmates an avenue to express their views and opinions about the prison system they live in.

My job then, will primarily be concerned with encouraging the men inside this prison to use the joint paper to express themselves and hopefully, their expressions will help others outside the prison to be better able to understand the plight of those in jail and hopefully, to advance the chances of prison reform.

I hope to do monthly features; either articles of importance - such as changes in the laws, and hopefully I will be able to do a monthly interview with various members of the Administration, AND OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION. The paper should not be solely devoted to information, and for that reason, I hope to have new articles of humor, and interest.

My first feature article will deal with the proposed changes in the Penitentiary Act, the Parole Act, the Prisons and Reformatory Act, as well as various other section in the Criminal Code. There is a follow-up interview with the Head person of the National Parole Service for Saskatchewan. These are only the proposals at this stage, and are not yet law. It is my purpose to show you, the cons, just where the heads are in our nation's capital.

Anyone wishing to use any of the articles in this publication may do so. We only ask that you give credit to the inmate who you have quoted. We steal some of our articles from various publications and therefore, we will not complain if someone steals our's.

Anyone wishing to write articles to be published in OFF THE WALL, may send their articles to:

Editor,
OFF THE WALL,
P.O. Box 160,
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
S6V 5R6

Paper Roses

By: L. Robert Smith

Bill C-51 is the improved version of Bill C-83 which died in the House of Commons when Parliament was adjourned last July. Bill C-83 by the way was the sister bill of Bill C-84, which was the capital punishment legislation. Bill C-83 was such a lousy piece of legislation that it had a huge list of changes and the government decided to let it die

Bill C-51, is an Act to change the Criminal Code to "give Canadian society better protection against those who commit violent crimes. Yet in so doing the legislator must always bear in mind the importance of reaching a measure of harmony between the protection owed to law-abiding citizens, the respect of their rights as well as the rights of any individual facing a charge" (Quoted from the Solicitor General's speech)

The changes that most directly effect the men and women in prison are those related to the changes in the Parole Act the Prison and Reformatory Act, and the Penitentiary Act. Some of these changes are "good" and others are not all that hot.

To better be able to handle these changes, I have broken them into 15 different sections. I do not have the proposed changes before me, but I do have the speech given by the Solicitor General, Mr. Francis Fox. These changes are not law at this time because they have not received Royal Assent.

Gun Offences: There will be a minimum sentence for using fire arms in the commission of an offence. There is a mandatory one year sentence for the first offence, and three years for a subsequent offence. Also, there will be new penalties for use of a firearm while committing or attempting to commit an indictable offence. This sentence, which can go as high as 14 years, will be made to run consecutive to the sentence given for the offence. i.e. 10 years for armed robbery, and 14 years for the gun. There is also a maximum sentence of 10 years for possession for the purpose of committing an offence.

Escape Prison: The sentence of escaping or attempting to escape prison has been increased from 5 years to 10 years. This applies to the penitentiary only.

Temporary Leaves: Temporary leaves without escort will be authorized by the Parole Board, rather than the Penitentiary Service. No inmate will be eligible for a temporary leave without escort if he has not served 6 months of his sentence or half of the period preceeding his date of eligibility, for release on parole, whichever is the longer.

Increase in Parole Board: The number of people employed by the Board will be increased from the present 19 to 26. This will enable the use of "regional teams". Also, there will be participation in the parole hearing by various members of the police force, representatives of provincial, municipal, or local authorities, and members of local community labour and/or professional associations. These participants will decide the fate of convicted murderers, or those placed under preventative custody. Also, and I quote -"the Bill proposes also the addition of a provision providing for the arrest of inmates and their immediate return accompanied by an armed escort, under a warrant delivered by order of the Parole Board pending the cancellation of a suspension order or the annulment of the release on parole." unquote.

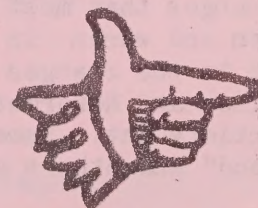
Parole Eligibility: Persons convicted of certain violent crimes and have a previous conviction for violence, will not be eligible for parole until they have served one half of their sentence, or seven years, whichever is shorter.

Repeal Statutory Remission: No person entering the penitentiary after this legislation comes into effect, will automatically be given one-quarter of his sentence off for "good behavior". All "copper" will have to be earned at the rate of one day remission for every two days served. Once a person gets

copper taken off in disciplinary court, he will not be able to get this time back, and what is earned can now be taken away in joint court. To quote the Solicitor General's speech, "The clause which provide that all sentence remission must be deserved, that no part of this remission is automatic and may be lost if the prisoner behaves reprehensibly, will hopefully compel prisoners to assume more fully the responsibility for the advancement of their liberation. This should promote a better operation of our institutions, especially through increased participation in penitentiary programs." unquote.

Parole Hearing: These changes are primarily designed to give "a measure of fairness and equity" for individuals appearing before the Board. The Board will be compelled to justify its decision in compliance with the regulations. (What ever they are). There will be an "internal organization" to review decisions of the Board. Additionally, the Board will place before the Inmate quote"the major part of the information on which its decision will be based, prior to the parole hearing" unquote. Revocation hearings will also be held after parole is suspended. These changes will be implimented "gradually over the next few years". More changes are pending the recommendations of the sub-committee investigating the prison system in Canada.

Parole Forfeiture: Parole will no longer be automatically forfeited, as is now the case, when a paroled inmate is found guilty of a criminal offence punishable by two years of imprisonment or more. In otherwords, one does not necessarily have to return to prison if he gets convicted of an indictable offence.



Sentence Accreditation: The time served on parole will now count towards the reduction of sentence. Presently, the time done on parole does not count towards the reduction of sentence. Further, when one is brought back on parole revocation, the board may, recredit the inmate, in whole or in part, that part of the remission automatically l o s t as a r e s u l t of revocation

Mandatory Supervision: Under the terms of the Bill, an inmate does not have to go out on mandatory parole. He can decide to do his "good time or earned remission" either in prison, or do it on the street.

Compensation for death or injury: The bill will also give the required legislative authority to pay indemnities in cases of disability or death resulting from accidents occurring in the course of an inmates' participation in the normal life in an institution. (WOW)

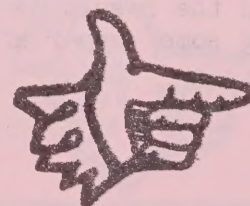
Commissioner of Corrections: The Commissioner of Penitentiaries will become the Commissioner of Corrections, and control and management of the National Parole Service will be transferred from the National Parole Board to the Commissioner of Corrections. This means that the new Commissioner of Corrections will be in charge of all releases from prison either on parole, day parole, mandatory parole, or temporary absence. This will allow the National Parole Board to maintain its independence as a decision making body, & relieve it of the supervision of parolees

Federal/Provincial transfers: Inmates in federal penitentiaries, may, with the consent of the provinces, be transferred to provincial jails, and provincial cons can be transferred to the federal pens if there is consent on both parts. Also, those in provincial reformatories, or jails, may be transferred to some other province to a provincial jail or prison.

Dangerous Offenders: This will replace the present legislation dealing with the habitual criminal act, and the dangerous sexual offender act. These two are now under the one act, and will involve more safeguards. The offender must first have been convicted of a serious offence that involves violence. Then consent of the provincial attorney general must be given for a further application to the court to have such a person declared a dangerous offender. The court must then be convinced that the person constitutes a threat to the life, safety or well-being of others, or that there is a likelihood that the offender will cause injury or other evil to other persons through failure to control his behavior. The Parole Board will then be required to review the case of such a person by the end of the first three years served, and every two years thereafter.

These are the proposals that are now before the Committee of the House, and do not necessarily represent the final vote. In fact, there is some speculation about whether or not this bill will in fact be given Royal Assent. What this means is that after the Committee has finished with the amendments to the bill, the bill must then go back to the House of Commons for third reading, and if it is then given a supporting vote, it will go to the Senate & for Royal Assent by the Governor General.

One must first remember that this bill also includes wiretapping legislation - and most members of parliament are not in favor of the changes asked for by the government, and the gun control proposal. This bill is a big improvement over the first bill, but it still does not do a thing to improve the conditions of the prison system, or the parole system. In fact, this bill is another of the paper roses that are so often given by Ottawa to silence the masses.



If we examine some of the things that affect the people in jail, we see first off that the government has pulled off another one of its grand designs. The removal of statutory remission for instance is pretty good to the eyes of the free people who saw statutory remission as something for nothing, which reduced the sentence of the court. We could get one third of our sentence "off" for good behavior but we can also do that now. I cannot see anyone trying to justify this new "idea" in terms of incentive for the inmates to behave. Prior to the coming in to effect of mandatory supervision, one could truly earn time off his sentence by behaving, and this was an incentive in the real terms of sentence reduction. Also, we just have to consider the proposal that one does not have to go out on the street when the release date comes about. You can do your "good time" either in jail, or on the street. In this sense, you did not earn any time off your sentence, and in fact, you were a good boy for nothing. If you were a complete screw up, and you were doing say 5 years, you would do 5 years. On the other hand, if you behaved, and yet you did not want to leave prison still being on someone's leash, then you in fact had no good time to earn. In this sense, the proposed changes are a very real disincentive. Why work for nothing?

If you could earn your good time, and thereby reduce the length of your sentence, then every inmate doing a definite sentence would have some incentive to not only use his sentence constructively but also to behave. Prisoners were far better off when there was no such thing as parole and temporary absence I am told; at least at that time you did your time and if you behaved, you got out a little sooner. Now, there are all types of things designed to "improve" the system but in fact, these things have just increased the number of rules and regulations that are bound to be broken, and the result is that chances of losing some copper are increased.

What seems to be forgotten all over the place is that being on parole, be it on mandatory supervision or full parole, is not freedom. You do not have the same freedoms that other people in Canada possess, and you have many rules that, if not followed, would put you back in prison as if you were just sentenced to a further term of imprisonment. For example, a guy who is not allowed to drink while on parole, may be returned to the penitentiary if he gets "caught" drinking. A free person can drink all he wishes and provided he does not break the law, nothing is done in terms of taking away his freedom. People in Russia are free, but their definition of freedom is different than ours. In their new constitution, they have freedom of speech, provided that freedom is not used to the detriment of the State. In Canada, we have freedoms that caused many lives to be taken on the battle field. That freedom is much different than in Russia. For the purposes of the new laws as they effect the guy in jail, freedom is only available when the sentence expires, and then it may not be returned. If however, the earned "remission" was really used as a reduction of sentence, then not only would the tax-payer be ahead, but the inmate would have good reason to behave, and not be inclined to say to hell with it and start smashing the place down.

If one can use dollars to prove how irrational this bill is, then the point can be proven that this bill is a regressive measure. Prior to August 1970 after two thirds of one's sentence, the guy is released, and no money is needed for parole supervision, or other costs. Since August 1970, every inmate was obliged to go out of prison after serving two thirds of his sentence, plus any remission lost, and be under supervision. This meant that there are now supervisory costs, which are supposed to be half the cost of imprisonment.

(Continued on page 23)

they aren't going to like what they hear

The following article is the prize winning speech given by Brian MacLean at the Toastmaster's semi-annual banquet on March 31, 1977. Brian was awarded the Speaker of the Year Award.

What is success? To a golfer, success is a hole-in-one. To a politician it is being elected. Success to salesmen means getting that big order. Yes, success means many things to many people

To a convict, success means wlaing out of prison and staying out. Yet, just what are a convict's chances of being successful. A quick glance at the statistics for the return to prison rate of convicts will reveal the grim truth.

There is an old saying: "If at first you don't succeed, then try and try again". That's fine if you are a golfer and you don't score a hole-in-one today, you can always try again tomorrow.

For the convict, this just isn't so. If he is not successful the first time, how long is it until he gets a chance to try again? 5 years? 10 years? Maybe never!

If one really stops and thinks about it who even wants a convict to successfully return to society? The convict himself, and his loved ones do of course; but, what about the police, his lawyer, his classification officer, prison officials or any other person who makes their living in the "fight against crime"? I hardly think they do.

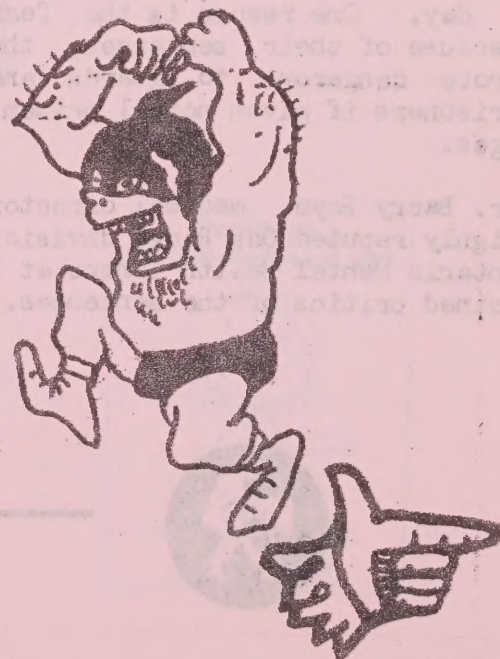
Crime is big business and a great stimulant to the Canadian economy. Lets just look at how many people it employs: lawyers, judges, prison guards, social workers, insurance companies, police, security device companies, companies that supply things like light bulbs, and countless other jobs are associated with crime.

Is it any wonder that crime is Canada's number two industry?

Where would all these people be if every person who was released from prison never returned? They would all be there in line at the Manpower office looking for a job, and believe me - they know it.

Prisons are supposed to accomplish two things: firstly; the word 'penal' itself suggests rehabilitation; secondly, the purpose of prisons are to keep offenders from society - protect society from criminals. It is obvious to me, and it should be to you, that prisons accomplish neither of these goals. Proof is offered in the fact that as prison populations grow, so also does the rate of recidivism. So why then, are prisons still in operation? I suggest that they are a part of the governments diabolical plot to stimulate crime in our society as it keeps money flowing like no other single industry.

Would our government be capable of such a plot? To find the answer let us take a look at Canada Manpower, a government agency whose purpose it is to assist the unemployed in finding jobs. Here again we have an entity who's sole purpose contradicts its very existence. If Manpower found everyone jobs, then the people who worked for Manpower would be unemployed - for there would be no Manpower(office).



FACE FACTS



OTTAWA (CP) The first heavy assault on long-term minimum sentences for murder is taking place at sessions of a special Commons subcommittee into prison violence.

Parliament last July legislated 25-year minimum terms for persons sentenced to life for first-degree murder and 10-year minimums for those convicted of second degree murders. At the same time, hanging as a punishment for murder was abolished.

MP's on a tour of 16 federal prisons this winter, have found prisoners, guard and administrators critical of the sentences. At the same time they have those sentenced to long terms being held in solitary confinement, in conditions described by a federal court judgement as "cruel and unusual," for what may be the initial several years of their sentences.

More than a dozen men now in prison for first-degree murder are being held in concrete cells with solid steel doors, under continuous lighting, for 23½ hours a day. One reason is the fear that, because of their sentences, they would prove dangerous to guards and other prisoners if given normal prison privileges.

Dr. Barry Boyd, medical director of the highly reputed Oak Ridge division of the Ontario Mental Health Centre at Penatung joined critics of the sentences.

Appearing before the subcommittee, Dr. Boyd said he doesn't oppose long sentences but they must include regular review and a chance for parole if the prisoner changes.

"They're locked into a hopeless situation which is not necessary", he said of long-term federal prisoners.

MP John Reynolds (Burnaby-Richmond-Delta) recalled a young prisoner at Millhaven, a maximum-security prison, west of Kingston, Ontario, who had just received a notice saying he would be eligible for parole in the year 2000.

He asked Dr. Boyd what the effect of such a notice would have on a man.

"You don't have to be a psychiatrist to answer that", Dr. Boyd replied.

"And what kind of people would write a letter like that?" Reynolds asked.

The Oak Ridge approach began 15 years ago when there were 16,000 patients in Ontario mental hospitals. Now there are 6,000.

Dr. Boyd suggested that in 15 years the federal prison population will be half the present 9,000. Two-thirds of the men now in prison didn't have to be held there, he said.

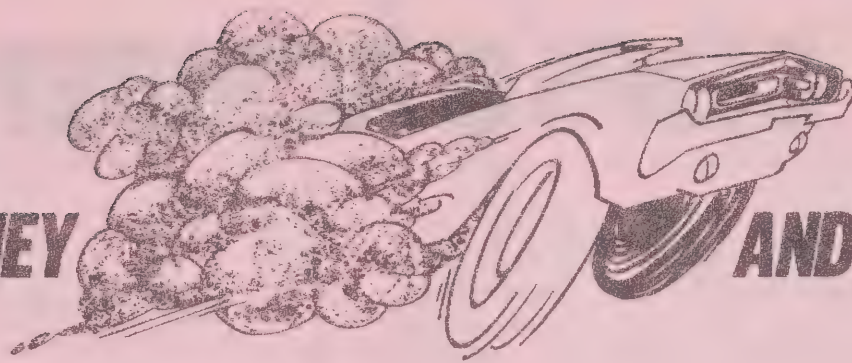
The more you get out from under the umbrella of the prison system, the more hope there is.

(Vancouver Sun; Mar. 9/77)



— TAKE THE MONEY

AND RUN —



Other residents of Spring Mill Estates, an affluent Indianapolis suburb, knew Marguarite Jackson as "the demon lady." Though known to be rich, the plump, white-haired widow, 66, lived modestly, seldom venturing beyond the chain-link fence that guarded her weed-choked, three-acre property. Delivery men were instructed to stop on the street, honk, then pass their parcels to her over the fence. Lights blazed in the beige stone house day and night. When Mrs. Jackson did appear, her talk was a litany of paranoia. She cursed out other residents for complaining about her trash on the roadside. The door-knobs in her house were wrapped in aluminum foil, she explained, because it "kept out the demons." When a shrub died in her yard, she referred to it as "the devil's bush." Said a neighbor: "She was terrified of everything."

Vulnerable Target. With reason, evidently. On the morning of May 7, firemen, summoned by a neighbor, broke into the Jackson house to put out a smoky blaze. They found Mrs. Jackson dead on the kitchen floor, a .22-cal. bullet wound in her stomach. Police, searching the house, soon found bizarre confirmation of the tales about her wealth. Stashed around the place, in toolboxes, drawers, a vacuum-cleaner bag and a garbage can, was some \$5 million in crisp bank notes, mostly hundred-dollar bills. An investigation revealed that over a period of time, she had withdrawn at least \$8 million in cash from her bank—meaning that some \$3

million was missing. Some burglars, the cops concluded, had looted the house, killed Mrs. Jackson and set fire to the place in an effort to cover up the crime.

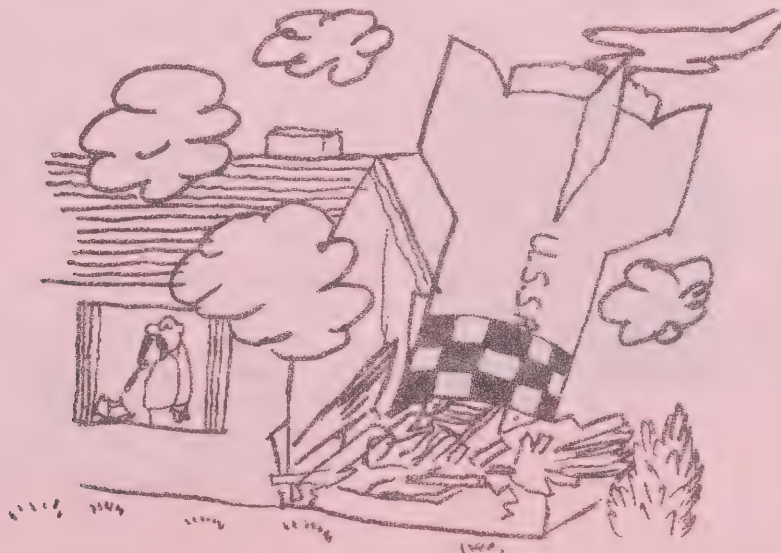
She had been a vulnerable target. Even before her husband Chester, president of a 250-store grocery chain, died in 1970, Marjorie Jackson (as she was known) entertained rarely and never mixed in local circles. After Chester's death, she became even more reclusive. Says a neighbor: "The shock of losing him really cracked her." She withdrew into "the Bible," as she put it. She set aside four days of the week as "holy days" for meditation and organ playing. One holiday, she set her dining table for twelve—though no guests were invited and no meal was prepared. Piled high in one room were bottles of perfume, washcloths and other odd items wrapped as gifts and labeled TO GOD FROM MARJORIE.

Mrs. Jackson distrusted banks and for several years had been withdrawing large amounts in cash. In February 1976 her bank, the Indiana National, became concerned about her safety and went to court in an attempt to get guardian rights. During the proceedings, Mrs. Jackson charged that her account was being looted. A vice president of the bank was subsequently convicted of embezzling nearly \$700,000 of her funds. (He was later sentenced to ten years in prison.) The judge left Mrs. Jackson in charge of her millions, declaring that she was "eccentric, but not mentally incompetent."

Then she began to withdraw her money with a vengeance, sometimes carting as much as \$500,000 in cash home from the bank. She gave \$10 and \$20 bills to local children for odd jobs and as gifts. When her aging Cadillac blew a water hose, she plunked down \$27,000 in cash for two Sevilles, explaining that she never wanted to be caught again without a car to drive.

Word of the widow's loose millions soon got around. A year ago, burglars stole \$817,000 from her house; though they were later summoned by a grand jury, she declined to prosecute, declaring the heist to be "the will of God." There was at least one other break-in, probably more, but Mrs. Jackson, distrustful of lawmen, never reported any of them.

Five days after the murder, police collared two suspects, Manuel Robinson, 29, and John Williams, 38, both laborers, on a tip from the lawyer of a car dealer from whom Williams had bought a new \$11,900 Lincoln with hundred-dollar bills. They also arrested a girl companion, Annie Young, 22, and recovered \$1.6 million from her home and Robinson's. At week's end they were still searching for two other suspects, as well as the rest of the money that had bought Mrs. Jackson nothing but a life of private terror.



Perform a death-defying act.



Exercise regularly.

Give Heart Fund
American Heart Association

Hang on a minute Mother; your daughter just pulled into

COPS & ROBBERS

By: Tony Cooper

The three young men squatted outside the small town's limits, waiting. Dressed in black they blended in with the surrounding scenery in the early morning light.

It was cold, but not cold enough to penetrate their ski suits and gloves.

It was time. Donning their visored helmets they started the ride to their objective. Packs fitted snugly to their backs, they negotiated the treacherous curves with seeming ease; as if they had practised this many times: they had.

Ten miles out they encountered a bridge. About two blocks long, it spanned a sluggishly flowing river. The last in the line of riders turns off at the side of the road while the others keep on traveling.

The remainder finally pull off the road and into the underbrush, twenty feet later finding themselves in a small clearing. Shutting the bikes down they settle in to await the third's arrival. The small clearing was silent except for the striking of a match as the two lit their smokes.

A muted roar is heard and the two listen, trying to discern whether or not it is the machine of the last man. Like a leopard the machine bursts into the clearing and snarling skids to a halt.

'Set' is all that is said. Then they settle in once more to the waiting.

1000 hours, time to move. Slowly they strap on their packs once more, though this time they are slung to the front, against the stomach. Then, donning their helmets and gloves, they climb onto the motorized mounts waiting for them.

Into gear and with a plume of dirt spraying from the rear wheel they are off. Out, down on the road they set their course for the next town, a half mile away.

The bank parking lot is three cars away from being empty as the trio park their bikes. The sweat each felt was not caused by the sun shining down out of a blue cloudless sky.

Walking slowly across the parking lot, they made their way to the bank door looking like science fiction characters with their bubble helmets and black suits. Pushing the door open and grabbing pistols from their packs they entered on the run.

'On the floor' said the leader and he is obeyed by two tellers and the manager. The guard hesitates and is struck to the floor for his indecision by the gun wielding robber. The second and third are already looting the tellers' cages and the vault for any bills of over five dollars in denomination.

Something to think about.

These people who so cavalierly toss off the protections and rights that men fought and died for over centuries. That they hold power today — men like Garde Gardom, the attorney-general of a jurisdiction purporting to follow the precepts of British justice, saying this about a proposal he makes:

"I know there are problems of law in this, the theory of presumed innocence, for example

Shrug.

What Mr. Gardom proposes to do, to presume that some are less innocent than others, would cut the core from a whole system of justice, a system founded on the presumption if not always the practice that *all* — rich and poor, high and low, whatever the accusation, whoever the accuser — are innocent until proven guilty and equally entitled to justice.

Mr. Gardom intends at the next meeting of provincial attorneys-general to press what he calls the B.C. position — that certain persons and certain offences should no longer qualify for legal aid support.

People with *past* criminal records. People *accused* of drug trafficking. People *accused* of impaired driving.

The proposal is appalling.

The overwhelming number of persons appearing in courts are repeat offenders. What do we know of them, apart from the fact that rehabilitation in our so-called corrections system is short on substance?

We know that, whenever an offence occurs, heading the list of police suspects are those already having criminal records. Logical, of course — and so they get scooped first, jailed first, interrogated first, charged first, brought into the courts and processed first. And fastest.

We know they are the most susceptible to the police and Crown attorney practice of laying double and triple charges as a lever to get a bargained guilty plea on at least one charge and spare the overworked and underfinanced state justice system the time and cost of a trial.

We know that in that closed society of the criminal law process, their rights — involving the nice-

ties, for example, of proper evidence, proper charge, interrogation and arrest, the niceties of difference between guilty in fact and guilty in law — their rights attract the least concern. The presumption of *their* innocence has never been high profile, yet they are entitled to it.

And we know the vast majority of them are poor, dumb losers for whom crime has never paid except to provide free room and board behind bars. Their egregious acts aside, they are as much if not more in need of protection from the state's iron embrace as the nominally law-abiding, for once the state gets hooked on the tasty habit of having its way with the petty creeps it will become increasingly reluctant to be as respectful as it should be of the decent.

How scary that lawyers like Mr. Gardom and Vancouver Mayor John Volrich have forgotten what they learned in law school, that they now choose to ignore that the law serves first the weakest links of the chain so that all might be afforded protection from arbitrary acts of the state.

Mr. Gardom and Mr. Volrich would start off excluding people accused of trafficking, impaired driving and having previous records. Who next? People who refuse to plead guilty when charged?

Of course, there is a problem of a lot of money going out for expensive drug conspiracy trials. Of course, drunk drivers are a horror. Of course, the punishments for those convicted of these offences should be severe. And, of course, the system can be abused — for example, by firing a legal aid lawyer as a case is to go to trial thereby winning delay and a new lawyer at the taxpayer's expense.

But the goal, when there is abuse in the justice system, is surely to eliminate the abuse in the system, not the justice.

It might help as well if Mr. Gardom's problem is placed in proper context — the context of a province with gross expenditure of more than \$3 billion that spends only 3.84 per cent of its budget on the whole administration of justice and, in 1976, only \$5 million for legal aid — 0.16 per cent.





The Obnoxious Astrologer

AQUARIUS: (Jan 21 to Feb 19)

You consider yourself a born leader, and so does everyone else. You lead people into debt and away from reality with your uncanny ideals. You have a tendency to rely on luck because you lack any talent. When things get tough, you hang in there. Like a soggy squashed grape.

PISCES: (Feb 20 to Mar 20)

Pisces people are fun loving people, and like to laugh a great deal, especially when looking into the mirror. You are so cool that your girlfriend wears gloves when you are holding hands; she would not think of going any further for fear of getting frost bite of the entire body. A word of caution, stay in your house on Thursday: fruit's day.

ARIES: (Mar 21 to Apr 19)

People born under this sign make good members of parliament. All talk and no action. One day you will be discussing moral disintegration, and the next you will be giving head down at the gay bar. Aries people always throw stones at old ladies.

TAURUS: (Apr 20 to May 20)

You are a corporate executive's dream. Easy to buy, and easier to sell. When you are filling out an application, you answer none of the above to the question of whether you are male or female. You do some very very terrible things to little animals.

So Easy to Forget!

MONTREAL (CP) Society turns a cold shoulder on women involved with prisoners and the experience of doing time on the outside is sometimes harder than spending a term behind bars, says Marilyn Finesilver, a case worker with the John Howard Society.

The families of prisoners are victimized in at least the way as their husbands, if not more, says Miss Finesilver.

Landlords, welfare agencies, and schools are hard on them. The whole attitude is one of rejection.

She says the hardships are not isolation.

The emotional and social implications of his being in prison are tremendous.

The disappointment of being rejected by friends and family members who consider a woman tainted can be over-whelming, she says.

At least you find out who your friends really are.

Miss Finesilver has recently started a group for wives and girlfriends of incarcerated men with the aim of getting them together and encouraging them to support each other.

The social stigma attached to anything to do with prisons is immense and most wives find themselves living in complete isolation.

Finding out there are scores of other women facing similar problems every day is a source of consolation, she says.

She wants the group to concentrate on trying to effect change, "because sitting around commiserating with each other all day won't make the reality of their lives any better.

The first concrete issue the group is taking up is the transportation system to and from institutions.

She says schedules for existing bus services don't coincide with visiting hours and that bus stops are sometimes far from the prison gates.

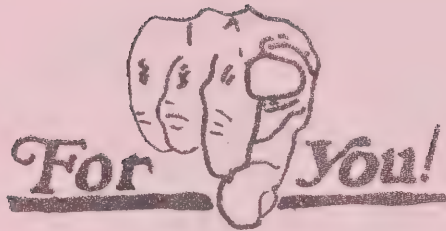
Miss Finesilver says the group is having a problem finding women who need help because they are so used to being isolated and often don't know there is somewhere to go.

Most of her referrals have come from the case books of the John Howard Society, an established prisoners' aid group.

(The Advocate Feb 2/77)



"Your pad or mine"?



This year's fast pitch league is finally underway after a rainy delay. We should see plenty of action from the Black Knights, Raiders, Sky Hawks, and Seals. Most of the games thus far have been hard fought battles right down to the final out.

Now seems like a good time to lay a word of thanks on the men that are giving up some of their time to act as Umpires and scorekeepers, especially since, even at the best of times, these are thankless jobs. Our Umpires are: John Brown; Chi Arial; Pete Graham and our scorekeepers, who are taking care of business at the scoreboard are; Cliff Lurvey, "Big Gus" Agustus, Brad Lefiso and John-John.

July field day isn't far away so I hope you men are getting ready for the races and tournaments.

CHOP HUNTER

LOOKING FOR SOMETHING TO DO?

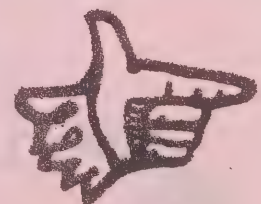
Monday:	Native Bible Study	18:30 to 21:00
	Art Class	18:30 to 21:30
	Person to Person	18:30 to 21:30
Tuesday:	Steppin Stones	18:30 to 21:30
	Novelco	18:30 to 21:30
	Art Class	18:30 to 21:30
Wednesday:	<u>N</u> <u>O</u> <u>T</u> <u>H</u> <u>I</u> <u>N</u> <u>G</u>	
Thursday:	Toastmasters'	18:30 to 21:30
Friday:	Nor Kel	18:30 to 21:30

Stretch Hall (Hobby & Canteen)

My job on the Committee is that of Hobby and Canteen. Like the rest of the Members of the Committee, very little has happened lately because the Director has not been here. Also, there is some problem with the new pay scale; apparently there is a newer newer one coming. For this reason, I have been unable to work on the token system and the Inmate run canteen. There is a proposal in front of the Director at this time for a trial run canteen for the summer to purchase soft drinks and perhaps cold confectionaries. I hope to have more to report next month after I have had the chance to see how the agenda meeting went, and how my talks with the Director have went

REWARD

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Snow's Criminal Code or the Canadian Criminal Procedures, or anyone who has these books, is asked to return them to the library. These books are there for the entire Inmate Population, and not for the personal use of someone. There are a few guys preparing for appeals, and they cannot do so if they do not have these books. So think about someone else, and get these books back to the library. The reward: you get four brownie points and a big fat kiss.



Howie McInroy (President)

Since the Inmate Committee has been elected, I have been the President. We are about one half the way through our term, and it is now a good time to let you guys know what the Committee has been doing. So far, we have received approval for :

- Running shoes
- Law Books
- Weekly meetings with the Director
- Pool tables and shuffle-boards when located.
- Rowing machine for the Penthouse and deep-seg.
- New camera
- New records for the radio room.

There has only been one Agenda Meeting so far because the warden was away. In that agenda meeting, we got permission for a 300 Club. We are going to have an agenda this week, and we hope to be more successful in getting some things that are badly needed. We have tried to get week-end exercise from 8 - 11 in the mornings, 1 - 4 in the afternoons, and 6 - 10 in the evenings every week-end and holidays. The Director has steadfastly indicated that there were insufficient staff, and so we have written a letter to the Commissioner. Included in that letter was a request that the Commissioner check into the reasons why we are now only allowed 2 visits per-week. We have also been promised shower taps, but so far the work order has not been drawn up. We will also ask the Director about this when we see him this week.

The biggest problem that we have had has been due to the fact that the Director has not been here the past two months. The Acting Director has been reluctant to make any changes because they may not be condoned by the Director. For this reason, the Committee has been only working on small m a t t e r s until the Director returns.

In the July Agenda meeting, we hope to get approval for the purchase of fish tanks and fish food, as well as some of the accessories for this bobby. There is also an Inmate who is presently working on a new proposal for socials that include more people.

Al LaRocque: Entertainment

Things have not been all that great in my area as yet. The primary reason is due to the fact that the Director has not been here. With the summer recess coming up, and the July 1st weekend, I suspect that there will be more activity from entertainment. Hopefully by next month there will be some good news to report to you men.

COLES
BOOKSTORE
LIMITED

764-2560

South Hill Shoppers Mall
PRINCE ALBERT

The School Department will be offering four university classes this winter. English 102 and Classics 100A and 101B will be held on Wednesdays and Tuesday from September to December. Geology and Sociology will be held from January to April. The day on which Geology and Sociology is held will be announced at a later date. All Inmates who wish to enrol in more than two classes must check with the Supervisor of Education, Mr. Wolffe in the School Department.

Mature Students Admissions Tests and interviews with University personnel will be held July 7 in the School.



Tommy Symes (Vice-President)

The Editor asked me to review in an article what I feel the Inmate Committee has accomplished since I have been a member. I feel there have been a number of positive achievements, not by myself solely, but as a group. I believe this is self evident.

I would firstly like to note some of the irritants that we, as a Committee, will be directing out attention.

Those on security should be given in the next contract, some type of allowance to purchase soft soled shoes. This would eliminate the noise at night time caused by hard soled shoes.

The placement of the card room in the same room as the weight-lifting area is a poor situation. There must be a solution which will allow the card players to enjoy their past-time in a relatively quiet atmosphere.

There are no facilities in the yard for guys to take a leak, and consequently, some guys will just pull it out and let fly. Hopefully something can be done to rectify this situation.

The pillows we get are simply impossible and we would like to get feather ones. The mason shop is tired of making these pillows anyway.

The present procedure of going to the dinning hall by blocks is simply a time consuming excercise. The return of the old system would be faster.

In the future, we will be trying to get a winter recess for one week in January which would be devoted to hockey and curling.

We would also like to get a set-up in the Dome in which a guy could make this phone calls from. Presently, a guy has to be frisked and escorted to the phone, which simply is a pain.....

Also, we are hoping to get some changes in the wash rooms. A degree of privacy hot and cold water taps, and tiles on the wall and floors, and someting to stop the water from running into the clothes change area.

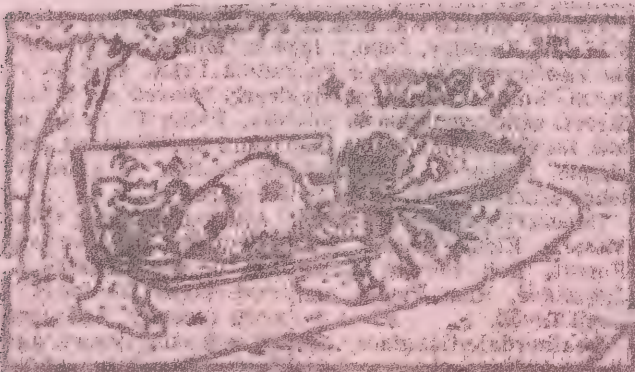
These are the things that I will be primarily concerned with in the near future and of course, I will be assisting the other guys on the Committee.

Delbert Anaskan (Native Programs)

Presently I am in the process of trying to get an outside team into the 'joint' and I am also working on the Summer Recess. As many of you know, I came on to the Inmate Committee after the election to replace one member who was taken off the Committee. I am also the Sports Coordinator of the Native Brotherhood.

Most of my time so far has been devoted to the Summer Recess, and trying to get out men into an indide "All Star" game with some team from the street.

Next month I will have more to say when the final plans for the recess have been formulated, and hopefully I can indicate to you men that we have had a few games of baseball with outside teams, and that our boys whipped them good.



OFF THE WALL was invited to attend the weekly meeting of the Toastmasters Club on June 9, 1977, and files this report.

The Vince McLeod Toastmaster's Club is the Off-spring of the Gavel Club. In May of 1976, our institution was given membership in this international organization as local 1426. Our parent club is local number 1318 and is located in Prince Albert.

Vince McLeod is the person who sponsored this Club, and it has been named in his honour. There are presently 12 members in the Club, and there is an average of three guests every week. The Club has as its liaison officer Mr. Camcha.

This particular date was a 'big event' in terms of the usual goings on of the Club. There was a debate in which two inmates would partner up, and go against another set of partners to debate an issue. The issue for debate at this meeting was: "Be it resolved that nuclear arms ought to be banned". The objective was to have one side argue for the affirmative, and the second team to argue the negative.

It was a very lively debate that saw Al LaRocque teamed up with Jimmy Flores, who had John Somers and Brian MacLean as their debating opponents.

The objective of the debate is to establish certain facts by argument, and to prove that your position is the best possible solution. Larry Hogan, Teddy Birch and John Chandler were the judges who had the difficult job of evaluating which team presented the best argument and satisfied the requirements of a good debate.

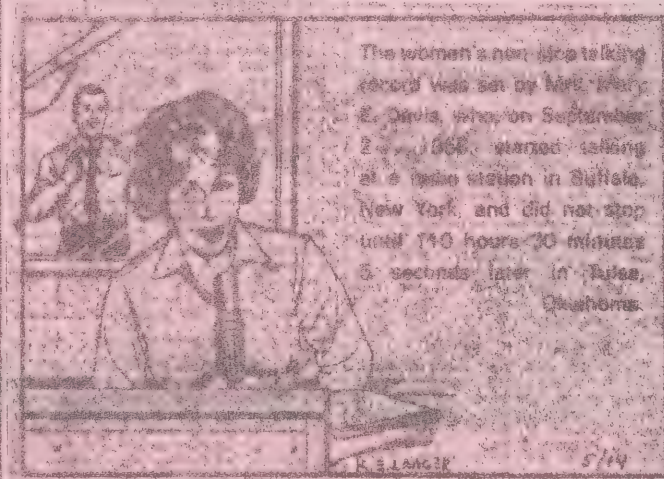
The evaluators look at which group or team presents the best argument and keeps the subject under debate closest to the surface. After the debate has concluded, the evaluators must then give reasons for their decision, by stating what was good or what was bad about the argument presented by each side.

Both teams made a very good argument for and against nuclear arms. It was impossible for me to decide on the contents of the debate whether nuclear arms should be or should not be banned.

The winners of this debate, and not by a very big margin were Jummy Flores and Al LaRocque. Both of these men then offered a challenge to the losing team, in which the losers could decide a topic to debate, and then choose whether they wanted to argue the negative or the affirmative.

My evaluation of the entire evening is that the Club seems to be a very positive incentive for every member to not only improve his way of speaking, but to give very constructive pointers on the merits of debating. If any of you guys are looking for something to do on Thursday evenings, then check out the Toastmaster's Club. You will enjoy yourself.

I am told that the Toastmaster's executive is trying to get some debaters from the street to come out here to debate in teams, and as individuals. If this materializes, then I would strongly and seriously recommend that everyone in the joint get down to this event. Who knows you may even want to join this Club. It is something that everyone can use at some time in one's life, and it doesn't cost one cent for inmates.



A NEW DAY

Glad tidings I sing and all the best,
Though my heart is heavy to rest,
You made it through this terrible strife
May 2nd's the first day of the rest of your life,
Hold your head as high as your love,
And soar through life, like a beautiful dove.
Love one another, for that is right,
And work as one, with all your might,
Learn from each other at a slow steady pace,
Remember the tortoise that won the race,
Unlock all those fears buried deep in your heart
What a beautiful way for a brand new start,
You're young, you're free; you're man and wife,
What more could you ask, on the first day of your life?

(This poem is dedicated to Joe and Dale; written by Tony Vaudin)

Thoughts of Tony Cooper

If I were a book,
And my pages were yellowed with age and torn,
Would you still turn them,
And cherish the story?

To the one I love:

If you are happy.....then I can ask no more.

"I need you"

I need you
For you have brought out into the open, the real me
I need you
For the strength you are giving me, that before, couldn't possibly be
I need you
For you have made my dreams become a reality
I need you
For in life, you have broadened my eyes to see.

I need you
For you have entered greater depths that no other has explored
I need you
For you have brought out all feelings I never knew existed before
I need you
For you and only you are opening up each and every door
I need you
For you and no other person could possible do more

I need you
For you have made me become honest and sincere along the way
I need you
For you have given me confidence to look forward to each day
I need you
For you have given me faith and hope that is here to stay
I need you
For you have said more through caring than any other person could say

I need you
For you are trying to understand me more than any other person would try
I need you
For you have made me realize where our future does lie
I need you
For you are my one and only forever and ever until the day I die
I need you
For you I have fallen in love with and this is the reason why:
I need you

by chuck la corde

"THE WIND"

I feel a wind
Gently brushing my cheek
Melting away the tin
That surrounds my heart
And wrapping its loving arms
Around my soul
Setting off the alarm that
Stirs my watchful eye.

Winds tend to gust
Tearing ev'rything away
In senseless lust
Then wisp off the very next day
Heaving the cold's icy fingers
Strangle my soul
With a pain that lingers
On and on forever.

You are a wind
Strong, yet seemingly gentle....
Of the kind to melt the tin
But the metal about my heart
Is thicker, more dense this time
Than last a wind attempted
Oh wind! You seem more powerful than I
You've almost blown me to the end of the horizon

But no wind
What 'er its strength
Can ever really win
At any length
Unless it is I
Who wills the steel to melt
And it is I
Who wishes to be swept.

I know the wind
One day, will chance
To make this soul sing
It will be a tender breeze
Of truth and sweet honesty
That warms the deepest of within
A wind that never gusts too quickly
Only to blow itself out and to disappear.

by; Patricia McPherson

WHY LORD

With dewy eyes I wept,
For he who never was.
My love clung to society's standards
not wishing, a bastard as child,
With no man to call her own.....
Though I pleaded, she could not see,
Me a rounder, as a father.....
Fearing always, I would return,
To hell, prison, leaving her to explain
That daddy won't be home
For five more summers and six more winters.....

No, she could not see,
my love for her as enough,
to keep me clear,
of the MAN
So she killed him,
Her child to be,
Who never was.
With vile chemicals,
Supplied by healers,
The society straights,
Out of fear, she killed him.....
And why,
could she not see,
That I thought of her,
Above all else.

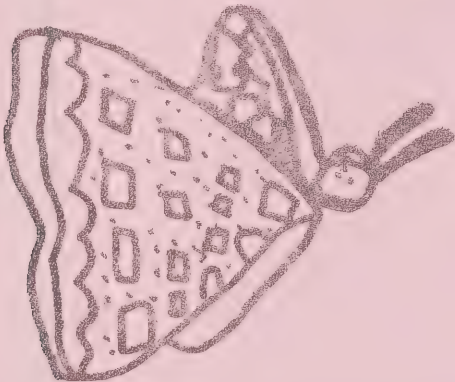
And even though,
It had been another,
Who had impregnated her,
While I finished my time
In HELL,
That I would still love her,
And that child,
Who is no more,
As much as if it were
My own.....
Why Lord?

by tony cooper

JUST LOVE

They say that love makes
The world go round,
But what is even better.....
Love can go around
The world in a
Friendly thought
And a letter.....

(unknown author)



Remorse Feelings

My mother she loved me dear,
My father he couldn't shed a tear,
For he knew lectures didn't work on him
And I would think them pretty dim
True or not his advice was right
And now I see the light.

For the knowledge in his heart
Was not meant to scare me from the dark;
But to lead me clear
Of ways that hurt him dear.
So I only write to say
I hope to thank and apologize some day.

(by randy goettsch)

MY THOUGHTS

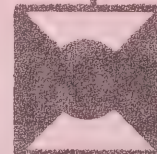
Revolve around the world
Never think of love,
Things change like seasons and life
But can always be forgotten.

Explain an explanation
That does not make sense
Alone again --
Just my friend
Who knows what happiness is
But cannot find it.

Except the heart which pumps
Like a machine that has a motor
Here she is - not here at all
Only in person - but refuses to
acknowledge me

Mouth is verbal
It is thoughts that count
Friends are hard to find
Especially when you reject friendship
I know
I understand,
I will try, you'll see
I revolve around my thoughts

by Bryan Bourcier



THINKING OF YOU AND I

All my troubles
Seem to pop like bubbles
When I'm next to you;
Fairy tales seem to be true
And love is at a glimmering shine
Because I know you're mine.

Listening to your laughing and teasing
Makes life an interior frame of pleasing
Matched to a merging of souls
That even Lucifer couldn't control.
Which will make our genes unite
Forming our babe just right.

Bringing him into the world you and I,
Then growing old together to die;
And hoping he'll grow old
With a family as beautiful to hold.

MY LOVE

With my love beside me
Walking by the sea,
Running and splashing in the sand,
Catching her by the hand
To find an untouched hide-a-way.
With the sun high above the bay
We walk through mossy meadows
And glimpse the sight of feeding doe,
With her fawn, young but bold
Up and down the rocky hills we hike,
From the stream a trout does bite,
I show her how to cook, but
She laughs and says 'straight from the book'.
With tent pitched and fire ablaze
We look to the sky and gaze,
A falling star; with wishes done
We cuddle and realize all is fun.
Blowing through the trees a breeze
Does see us put the fire out,
And with the last drink of stout
It's off to bed in our little tent.
We warm and snuggle with out rent,
And then to bless the land
With out thought or help from man.

by randy goettsch

THE PARTY

The party is over,
The crowd has gone home
The glasses are empty
And I'm all alone.
She left a note saying,
She'd meet me at nine.
So go to sleep conscience
Don't hurt me this time.

She belongs to another,
With you I'll agree.
But please keep this secret
Between you and me.
You know that I loved her
And that she was once mine
So go to sleep conscience
Don't hurt me this time.

For tonight I must see her,
And I know she will cry.
As I hold her gently,
And tell her good-bye.
This time it's all over
It's the end of the line,
So go to sleep conscience,
Don't hurt me this time.

by J.K.C.

(Continued from page 5)

Under the new laws, a person has the optional mandatory supervision. If we take today's costs of imprisonment at 18,000.00 per year and if we assume a mandatory period of four years, then it would cost zero dollars under the pre-August 1970 period for releasing an inmate from prison. Since August 1970 the mandatory supervision costs would amount to 36,000.00 dollars. And now, the new laws make it optional to go out which means that if a guy wants to stay and finish his sentence, and go out free, then the costs would amount to 72,000.00 dollars.

There is some argument that when a man was released without supervision, he would either get into serious trouble, or get into minor trouble, and then go to provincial reformatories. Well big deal! The long term effects of prison have been proven time and time again to be more harmful as the length of imprisonment increase. The move in this case should be towards shorter sentences, and earlier releases. But

our government simply does not want to do this because prisons are such a "good business" to be into. If a guy is going to break the law upon release, it follows that the longer he has been in jail, the more severe will be his crime. Prison is an abnormal environment, and the longer one is in these places, the harder it will be for that person to adjust to a normal environment.

As I see it, the government is concerned with controlling people, that it is willing to continue to lock people up and for greater periods of time. To my mind, this is a very real and serious threat to liberal democracy, and something that everyone must either object to, or simply accept a loss of more and more individual freedoms. i.e. regulation of firearm, and the move to virtually unrestricted use of wire taps. Neither one of these would ever be seriously proposed in the U.S. because the Americans' would simply not tolerate this threatening move.



"If you have anything to say, say it now before the football season begins."

(Continued from page 6)

Is it not the same principle with crime and prisons? I say the sole purpose of a prison is to recycle offenders so there will always be a need for the personnel which the war against crime employs!

Of course, prisons aren't the only bureaucracy which try to induce crime. Look at the police. How many crimes do they induce every year? There are no entrapment laws in Canada and the police take full advantage of this. Why would the police want the crime rate to increase? An increased crime rate justifies a greater budget for the police departments. This means more jobs, more raises and most important, more toys like automatic weapons for them to play with.

What in effect does all this lead to? We have a growing rate of crime which constitutes a larger budget for the police departments, the penitentiary services, and the parole services. Where does the government obtain the funds to subsidize these increased budgets? FROM YOU, the tax-payer, and it justifies this increase in taxes by claiming it protects you from hard-core criminals. The very same criminals which it creates in the first place. You have to stop and ask yourself: "Are my taxes being used to protect me, or to assault me?" How long are Canadians going to allow themselves to be exploited in this manner?

Canada has the highest number of incarcerated people, per capita, than any other country in the world. Already 25% of Canada's population have criminal records. And what is the government's answer to this problem? Build more jails! "Yes, let's build more factories and manufacture more of our most saleable item - the criminal. It's a good sound business solution to an economic problem.

Is it any wonder why convicts have such a slim chance at success?

In 1971, Dr. Phillip Zimbardo, professor of social psychology at Stanford University conducted an experiment in order to observe the effects of prison life on guards as well as inmates. He opened a mock prison and utilized his students to play the roles of prisoners and guards. The results were disastrous. Within six short days he had to close down this 'prison' because of the terrifying psychological effects on these students. I wish I had the space to go into the details and observations, but would anyone who hasn't been in prison, really comprehend the significance of this experiment?

The seventy percent return rate, and the escalation in the severity of crimes committed by graduated of our prisons are proof enough that current prisons fail to rehabilitate, but are successful in breeding hatred which makes every citizen a target for violent assault.

Do you want this to change or do you condone our governments apparent position in generating crime?

As Dr. Zimbardo says "If any change is to be effected at all in prison reform the most necessary ingredient in the rehabilitation of a prisoner is caring. Reform must start with people - especially those in power, who care about the well being of others. Beneath the toughest, most hardened criminal is a human being. A human being who longs to be recognized as such and to have someone care about whether he lives or dies. Someone to grieve if he lives imprisoned rather than lives free".

Now I ask you: DO YOU CARE?

(EDITOR'S NOTE):

PEN. SERVICE BUDGET AND COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE YEARS 1960 and 1974.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>Inc/Pct</u>
Budget	19 - 20 *	230*	1050
H.Q. Staff	50	620	1140
Pen. Staff	3,000	7,000	133
Prison Pop.	6,000	8,800	46

* refers to millions of dollars

On February 18th 1977, the government announced it had approved the purchase of seven hundred (700) armored personnel carriers, at a cost of 342 millions of dollars. The government ~~emphatically~~ stated that these carriers were not for the forceful seizure of Quebec should that province decide to split up from the rest of Canada. The purpose was given as "internal security".



The present staff in the penitentiary service is 9,429 people, and the number of convicts is 9,374. There are now more people in prison for work, than there are for punishment. I guess the government will simply have to find at least 55 more "criminals" somewhere.



VICTORIA DAY ROUND - UP

****HANDBALL****

"A" League

- 1st Max and Chops
- 2nd Quinn and Brakenbury

"B" League

- 1st Magoo and McInroy
- 2nd Lebel and Westad

****TENNIS****

"A" League

- 1st Arnott and Magoo
- 2nd Racett and Gildenblom

"B" League

- 1st Koskie and Picard

****GOLF****

- 1st Bill Sinclair
- 2nd Ron Oklek
- 3rd David Tawiyaka

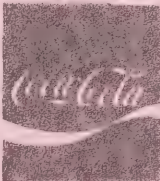
(Continued from page 9)

Six minutes later, they are backing out the door, a canister of tear gas is rolled back inside to shake the victims up. It helps the confusion already brought about by the threat of shooting anyone who steps out the door in pursuit.

Three bikes roar into life and the three take their leave.

Five miles from the bridge the leader's police radio squawks about a robbery victim in good condition, but still an ambulance is required.

Bridge ahead. The leader flips up a small radio in his left hand and snaps open the top, which bounces to the road. Underneath is a simple toggle switch. Crossing the bridge he counts 1, 2, 3 and snaps the switch forward. A roar fills the air and the bridge sags, then falls to the water below.



P.A. BOTTLERS LTD.
Under Contract with Coca-Cola Ltd. Toronto
Authorized Bottlers of
Coca-Cola - Fanta - Sprite - Tab - Fresca
Vending Equipment Sales & Service
Phone 763-8479
85 - 11th St NE Box 319 Prince Albert

GULF CANADA FUEL OIL

GULF OIL
CANADA LIMITED



GULF SERVICE CENTRE 1282 6th Ave E. 763-8478

They turn back and leave their stolen bikes on the road about 100 yards down from the bridge. They pick their way down the embankment to the two canoes waiting.

Stripping off the ski suits and gloves, they throw these and the guns into a weighted duffle, which somehow finds its way over the side on the way down river.

Two hours later three very tired young men beach their canoe and make their way up the bank of the Fraser.

On top of the embankment three police cruisers are waiting. Each man then goes to a different cruiser, and he radio's in that he is about to begin his day shift with the law.



GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21)

You have a very vivid imagination and often think you are being followed by the K.G.B. or the R.C.M.P. If you are driving down the street and see an old man trying to cross the road, you blast him with your horn, and tell him to get off the road. You are not a very nice person.

CANCER: (June 22 to July 21)

You are a very progressive and adventurous person. You use any means available to get ahead. You will lie and cheat, and if you are in a tight spot you will even snivel. All of your friends are just looking for the opportunity to take you for a ride and rob you.

LEO: (July 22 to Aug 21)

You are practical and persistent. You have a dogged determination and work like hell. Most people think you are bull-headed and stubborn. You are a communist.

VIRGO (Aug 22 to Sept 22)

Most Virgo people are very community minded. You are the type that will take up silly causes such as dust patrol in an industrial area. Virgo people are known thieves.

LIBRA (Sept 23 to Oct 22)

You are very enthusiastic when it comes to sports. You often look for a fixed game, and then go around the neighborhood giving odds for the team that is scheduled to win. You are a born looser, and your breath stinks.

SCORPIO: (Oct 23 to Nov 21)

You are a strong believer in the ideals of liberal democracy. You feel that freedom is the way to find individual personality. You believe that this system is working and it has no faults. People know you are crazy, and make fun of you. Scorpions make good sanitation engineers.

SAGITARIUS: (Nov 22 to Dec 21)

For most Sagitarions, the end is inevitable. So get a cigarette, a Bible, and a razor blade because for you baby, there is no such thing as tomorrow.

CAPRICORN (Dec 22 to Jan 20)

You are a right-wing extremist and are afraid of taking risks. Often you are afraid of going out to the movies because you tend to identify with the unusual. Most welfare recipients are born under this sign, and attests to their lazy and paranoid nature.

Interview

OFF THE WALL had the pleasure of interviewing the Acting District Director of the National Parole Service of Saskatchewan, in an in-depth question and answer period. The Editor prepared 18 different questions designed to elicit information that would be of help to the inmates serving time in the federal penitentiary. These inquiries were the result of the proposed changes in the law in Bill C-51 referred to earlier in this issue. The questions were difficult to answer at times because there was a cross checking of the new and old Penitentiary Act, and the old and new Parole Act. However, Daryl Snider showed patience and consideration and gave straight forward answers to all the questions that he could answer. It should be clearly understood that Bill C-51 is still very tentative in that it has not passed the House of Commons. The Parliamentary sub-committee report recently released could very well have an impact on this Bill. Should it be passed, it will deal with the legal aspects only, The Governor-in-council (Cabinet) will then deal with the setting of parole regulations which are as well legally binding and following this the Parole Board will clarify its stance by means of Parole Board Policy. From this you can determine that many of the intricate details have not been worked out, nor would it be of value for anybody to proceed with working them out until it is determined if, in fact, the Bill will be passed by the House of Commons.

I would therefore, at the outset, like to express my sincere t h a n k s to Mr. Snider on behalf of the Inmate Body for his very helpful time and comments. Your co-operation in this matter has been incalculable.

QUESTION (1): Under the proposed legislation in Bill C-51, the National Parole Service (NPS) and the Canadian Penitentiary (CPS) will be joined under one department of the Solicitor General's Office. Aside from parole preparation and temporary absence, what will be changed, and how will these changes benefit the inmate?

ANSWER: The aims of these structural changes are still not finalized. I cannot give an absolute answer to all the factors to be involved. The ideal is a team concept which will involve the parole officer (PO), the classification officer (CO), and the inmate. These three people will sit down and discuss the inmate's sentence and together, plan a course of action designed to assist in the reformation of the inmate. Also the inmate will be told when he becomes eligible for things like temporary absence, day parole, full parole, and/or mandatory supervision. The PO and CO will then prepare reports, and make recommendations to the various Boards, i.e. transfer, TIA, and parole. This will benefit the inmate because more comprehensive reports by the PO and CO will enable the institution and NPB to have more confidence in reports submitted when TIA or parole decisions are to be made.

QUESTION (2): Bill C-51 repeals statutory remission. How will this effect those already serving time? What about the optional mandatory for those sentenced since August 1970?

ANSWER: All those who fall under the provisions of mandatory supervision, who are in prison after this Bill comes into effect, will have the optional mandatory supervision. That is, they can go out on mandatory supervision, or they can use the option of remaining in prison. All those who have been sentenced to a definite sentence prior to August 1970, and who do not come under the provisions for mandatory supervision, will not have to go out on mandatory supervision, and they will not have to do the last one third of their sentence, except any remission they may have lost. As for remission recredit between old and new, that is a very difficult and complicated question. The details and formula have not been worked out, and these details are within the scope of sentence administration. Possibly one means of remission accreditation would be to credit the full statutory remission to date, plus earned remission, and after the Bill is passed - if in fact it does pass then everyone will come under the new remission system of one day earned for every two days served. The formula for remission accreditation for those already in prison will be drawn up by the Parole Board within the guidelines of the order-in-council, and then passed on to the inmate through administrative order of the NPB.

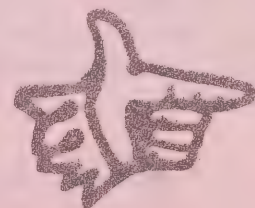
QUESTION (3): The new concept of "regional teams" means what to the Inmate? The increase from 19 to 26 members of the NPB will do what to the present system? Where will these seven people come from?

ANSWER: The 'regional panels' have been in effect for some time now. This is the "traveling parole board". There is a panel of 2 members who hold the parole hearing for each region, and they vote yes or no to the parole decision. Mr. Jutras and Mr. Anderson are the members that come to this institution. The increased membership means that different

members can replace any member of a regional panel for a period of time, and share the parole decision. For instance one of the Ottawa members may replace Mr. Anderson while Mr. Anderson goes on vacation or is not available for some reason. This allows different members to hold hearings in different locations. These seven new members are nominated from various walks of life, and after an investigation, they are appointed for up to a 10 year period by the governor-in-council.

QUESTION (4): Under the proposed changes, members of the community will participate in the parole hearing for convicted murderers and those sentenced to preventative detention. Is this the only type of parole hearing that citizen will be utilized or is there plans to increase the number of offences requiring this participation? Will an order-in-council still have to be signed before a convicted murderer or those under preventative detention can be released on parole, or will this participation eliminate Cabinet's role in the parole decision for these people? Also, will these citizens be biased? i.e. will a grocery store owner sit on the parole panel for a guy who was convicted of robbing and murdering a grocery store owner?

ANSWER: First of all, these participants are appointed for one year periods in the same way as are members of the Parole Board. A very intense investigation is run on their suitability as to their objectivity, and their representation of the community. These members will compliment the existing panels, and be able to vote on the parole decision. The NPB now has complete releasing authority for these inmates. At this point, it appears that community panels will deal only with sentences of life as a minimum punishment and death commuted. This could be expanded as time goes on



to include different offences.

QUESTION (5): Parole eligibility is based on the nature of offence. If the offence involves violence, then one must serve one half of his sentence before becoming eligible for parole. If the offence does not involve violence, then one becomes eligible at one third of his sentence. What is a "violent offence"?

ANSWER: Crimes of violence are undefined by the Act. It would have to be defined by an administrative order of the NPB at the appropriate time. That is, if and when this Bill passed.

QUESTION (6): Given the fact that the NPS and the CPS will be one department; the fact that the PO and CO will jointly work on case management and planning, is the new system of earned "remission" the best we can hope for, or is there plans to truly reduce the sentence by giving time "off" for good conduct and industry?

ANSWER: This legislation is designed to amend the present system. These are permanent changes in keeping with the long term objectives, and there is no intent in the legislation to do away with supervision "on the street" remission time.

QUESTION (7): Parole decisions are periodically made on the basis of "confidential" information. The reason is to protect the author of some unfavorable reports. The new Act proposes that the inmate will be furnished, prior to the parole hearing, documents in which the parole decision will be based. What information will be given to the inmate?

ANSWER: The inmate will receive a summation of the "team report". That is, the PO and CO will submit a jointly authored report stating the inmate's plans, accomplishments, as well as their opinion of the inmate and their recom-

mendations. This is the first step towards more disclosure. Reports by the police department, psychiatrist, or security oriented information will remain confidential unless consent of the author is obtained for release of the report to the inmate. Section 9 sub-

section 1(H) indicates that the Governor-in-council will proscribe the form of information to be made available.

QUESTION (8): There will be an "internal organization" to review the Board's decisions. Is this an appeal board for individual cases, or an automatic review of all the Board's decisions?

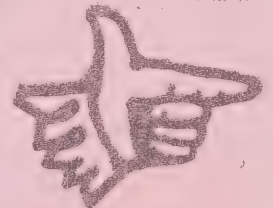
ANSWER: This organization is a review board that hears appeals from inmates. The review is done only when an inmate requests the review, and explains the basis for his appeal. The re-examination will be done by a separate section of the Board; one that can render a different decision should the case warrant it.

QUESTION (9): These changes are to be implemented gradually over the next few years. How gradual is gradual?

ANSWER: There will be positive signs of implementation immediately. Of course, some of these changes are major ones and will take time to work out. However, I suspect substantial changes will be forthcoming quickly should this bill be passed. All of the changes are dependent on whether or not the bill is passed.

QUESTION (10): Can you speculate on what the sub-committee will recommend in terms of the overall objection to mandatory supervision? i.e. you must be familiar with the most frequent complaints?

ANSWER: The sub-committee was established to investigate and report on the penitentiary service. Their primary



concern then, will deal with the penitentiary service. I did not make any representations to the sub-committee, so I have no idea of what recommendations they may make. This report is of course now public, and deals only in a very brief way with the parole service.

QUESTION (11): The Board may recredit, in whole or part, that part of the remission automatically lost as a result of revocation. What criteria will be used as a b a s i s for this decision? Specifically, the degree of remission accreditation? According to the new Bill one's sentence does not stop, i.e. time spent in prison plus time spent on parole, will equal the total sentence minus earned remission. What does "automatically" mean in terms of recrediting remission?

ANSWER: This has to do with those who are on parole when this bill becomes law. If they should have their parole - either mandatory or maximum - revoked, then the Parole Board could decide how much of the statutory remission will be recredited to their sentence. One does not get earned remission while on parole and of course, he will have to be given credits of some kind in consideration of his statutory remission.

QUESTION (12): Prior to August 1970, after two thirds of one's sentence, the person was released and he was free. He incurred no expense in terms of parole supervision. After August 1970, mandatory supervision came into being. Now a man had to do every day of his sentence and he had to go out under mandatory supervision for the final one third of his sentence. This incurred supervisory costs of about 1,400.00 dollars per year. Under the new laws, every inmate sentenced since August 1970 to a definite sentence, will have the choice of either going out on mandatory supervision or remaining in the prison to complete his sentence.

lete his sentence. Aside from the fact that these changes are in a was a disincentive over the original Act, and given the fact that the cost of this change have been greatly increased, why is there this move to keep inmates in jail, or at least under control for the full length of his sentence, and in some cases, beyond his sentence expiration date?

ANSWER: This question is some-what one sided. There is the question of whether those released on mandatory - had they not been brought back on administrative violations as opposed to criminal activities - may have committed a crime and returned anyway. Also there are benefits to society when a man is released on supervision in that his PO can help him establish himself and reduce the chances of an immediate sense of alienation from society and a quick return to crime. By having inmates released under supervision, not only can he be assisted by the PO but also, the PO can do his job to protect society if he feels a parolee is likely to commit some offence. His job has a dual purpose; not simply to help the parolee.

QUESTION (13): What does it cost per year to keep a man on parole supervision?

ANSWER: The figure quoted in the Parliamentary sub-committee r e p o r t are; \$1,400.00 for parole as o p p o s e d to \$17,515.00 for each incarcerated man.

QUESTION (14): How much is the budget for the NPB and the NPS, and is the NPS part of the NPB budget?

ANSWER: The NPS and the NPB have separate budgets. Because of the amalgamation of the NPS and OPS it would be hard to get the answer at this point in time.



QUESTION (15): Are there any changes forthcoming that are not incorporated in the new Act?

ANSWER: There are always continuing changes in the NPB and are based on administrative decisions within the guidelines of existing legislation. All legislative changes are described in the Act.

QUESTION (16): We were told that everyone who was not given any parole, would be placed on a TLA program for the last 3 months of his sentence before mandatory supervision. When will this start?

ANSWER: This will be based on a case by case examination and this case examination is in effect now. The individual will still have to fall under the proper TLA guidelines and be granted the TLA by the proper institutional authorities.

QUESTION (17): When the Senate was investigating the parole system in Canada the then Chairman of the NPB said the best risks for parole were: (a) convicted murderers doing life, and (b) jail house rebels. Both of these "groups" are found in the maximum security prison

system, where there are very few paroles. Can you explain this paradox?

ANSWER: There is a very keen selection after an in-depth investigation of very serious offenders. These very comprehensive investigations are placed in the hands of the Parole Board for scrutiny. With the acute screening process and very cautious approach of the Board, the high success rate of these categories of individuals becomes more understandable.

QUESTION (18): How many full paroles have been granted in this prison since July 1976, and how many of these guys were in protective custody and the general population?

ANSWER: (EDITOR'S NOTE)

Mr. Snider forgot to bring this figure with him, and by the time he could get it, this issue was going to press. For this reason, the answer will remain blank, but the figures will hopefully be made available by the next issue. I might add that figures for protection and the general population are not kept individually, and therefore, the best figure we may be able to ascertain may simply show the number of paroles granted in the past year.

CORONET MOTOR HOTEL

Prince Albert's
Exclusive Motor Hotel

- 100 Fully Air Conditioned Rooms with Bath, Showers, Colored T.V., Radio, Individual Heat Control
- Dining Room — Coffee Shop — Banquet Facilities
- Nightly Entertainment
- Enclosed Heated Swimming Pool in Season
- Unlimited Parking with Car Plug-ins

"Convention Centre of the North"

Telex Service

PRINCE ALBERT

Highway 2 South



764-6441

"WE TOLD YOU"

OTTAWA There are 9,429 staff in the Penitentiary Service, and 9,374 prisoners a Commons sub-committee noted yesterday. The bloated and top heavy bureaucracy urgently need an extensive overhaul, it suggested

The unanimous, four party report says nobody - management, guards or prisoners - is running the federal prison system. The rule of law must be imposed inside the prisons, it says

Toronto lawyer Paul Copeland, counsel to prisoners at Millhaven penitentiary near Kingston, said the report echoed what prisoners have been saying for years - that guards are to blame for much of the tension at the prison, that they run an overtime racket and that they precipitated a riot last fall by taunting prisoners.

"It's about time somebody in the government chose to acknowledge what the prisoners have been saying for years," Copeland added.

MP's on the subcommittee emphasized the all-party nature of the report.

Chairman Mark MacGuigan predicted further trouble in the prison system if action isn't taken.

"If the recommendations are not followed, there will be chaos on a greater scale than we have seen it.

The subcommittee was formed last fall after three riots left the system short of cell space and close to wrecking it.

One section says it costs \$17,515 a year to keep a man in a federal prison, with no appreciable results. An Ontario Mental Hospital meanwhile, is rehabilitating men at far less cost and with far less manpower.

It recommends the Oak Ridge division of the Ontario m e n t a l hospital at Penetanguishene as a model - the most promising known for assisting offenders in self-reformation.

(The Hamilton Spectator)

OH YA

Leeds England (Reuter) - A 68-year old man who admitted he raped a 70 year-old widow was given a two-year suspended sentence Monday and was told by the judge, "Give it up before you kill yourself".

"With your state of health - you ought not to indulge in conduct of this kind. You might overtax your own power and die in very unfortunate circumstances," the judge said

George Dickinson, who pleaded guilty, told the court he cannot explain his "terrible moment of lust".

(Winn. Free Press)

IT FIGURERS

WINDSOR (CP) - A coroner's jury investigating the death of a man who became ill while in police custody didn't draw any clear conclusions but did not rule out the possibility that the man had been beaten.

The jury found that Lawrence Garant, 21 of Windsor, died of peritonitis, an internal infection initially caused by a perforated bowel from some form of blow.

Garant's mother, father, sister, a woman friend and five hospital nurses testified that Garant told them he had been b e a t e n and kicked by police.

"Although no concrete evidence was produced to indicate any form of physical abuse by the police, we are not totally convinced otherwise, or that the trauma occurred prior to the arrest" the jury said.

STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1977

Transfers to other institutions:	<u>16</u>
Transfers to Farm Annex:	<u>5</u>
Number of Admissions to prison:	<u>41</u>
Number released on parole: NPS;	<u>2</u>
Mandatory;	<u>35</u>
Number of Inmates in the prison:	<u>531</u>
Protection:	<u>211</u>
Population:	<u>320*</u>

* This figure does include those who are in segregation, and does not separate PC from the Population. Therefore, there may be more than 211 protection cases in the prison.

The Ballad of Little Wayne

Little Wayne of this we know,
Trucked to the hospital rather slow,
When he was asked what he took,
He shrugged his shoulders and kinda shook
His stare was vacant and his condition loose
It was quite apparent he had taken the JUICE.

a sherbet knock out

VANCOUVER (CP) Two city police officers appeared in court Monday charged with beating an undercover RCMP officer they had stopped for jaywalking.

They were remanded to June 27 for a preliminary hearing in provincial court.

City constables Micheal Carpenter and Mervin Morrison are charged with assaulting RCMP constable Barry Milewski, who had been posing as a scruffy drug dealer.

He was stopped by city police for jaywalking on April 19 after he ran across a downtown street.

Milewski fled but was caught by the two policemen. He was later treated for a gash above the eye that required five stitches.

Carpenter and Morrison were suspended WITH PAY for 30 days pending the results of court action.

WESTERN GROCCRS

DIVISION OF
Westfair Foods Limited

12 Street & 2 Avenue W.

Prince Albert

763 2864

SCOTT NATIONAL

COMPANY

LIMITED

13th Street & 2nd Avenue W.

PRINCE ALBERT

763-7431

The report to Parliament of the justice committee's special sub-committee on penitentiaries has no short, snappy title because its members could not agree on one.

It was the only thing on which they couldn't agree after their eight-month voyage of discovery through the horrors of the Canadian penal system.

The unanimous report of the 13-member, all party group paints a nightmare portrait of a jungle in which the strong prey on the weak, prison directors live in fear not of their prisoners but of their staff, and "Hoodlum guards" brutalize i n m a t e s and deliberately incite them to riot in order to qualify for danger pay.

Our prisons do not train, treat, or rehabilitate, says the MPs. What they do is "make non-violent inmates violent, and those already dangerous more dangerous," thus placing society in more jeopardy than if they had not been incarcerated in the first place.

But, devastating as its indictment is, their report is even more remarkable for its authorship than for its contents.

How did seven Liberals, four Conservatives, one New Democrat, and one Creditiste find themselves in such total agreement?

According to Mark MacGuigan, the Liberal MP for Windsor-Walkerville and ex-law school dean who chaired the committee, the answer is simple.. "We all saw the same things he said, and we were utterly appalled".

Stuart Leggatt, the lone NDPer on the committee, offers the same explanation. "Though when we started I assumed that I would be the bleeding heart on the committee, the Tories would be the hardliners, and the Liberals would ignore us both and write the report.

Foremost among the reasons why it didn't turn out that way was the incredible state the committee found the prison system to be in. Whether viewed

from the left, right or centre of the political spectrum, it was equally appalling.

But also extremely important was the uniquely free hand that the committee had been given.

The initiative for the study came from Solicitor-General Francis Fox only a few weeks after he had inherited his trouble plagued portfolio. The all-party group was given a broad mandate, adequate resources - and no hint to its government members that they were to come back with a whitewash.

The 157 page result contains 65 recommendations.

The first is that the solicitor-general act on the reports findings "as a matter of the utmost urgency". The last is that the Commons justice committee carry out an ongoing review of the action taken to implement the report.

To those who learned in high school civics class that reviewing the actions of government is what MPs always do, that may not sound all that radical.

B U T I T I S!

Apart from the sham of rubberstamping annual estimates, Parliament has no real involvement in what governments do. MPs debate laws and pass them; the several hundred thousand civil servants do the rest.

When there are changes to be made in the ways they do those things, the initiative generally comes from senior levels within the bureaucracy. If the change is major enough, the minister may be consulted by his deputy before it is made.

For very major changes, approvals must first be obtained either from cabinet, if significantly new policy is involved, or from treasury board if additional expenditures will result.

The launching of the penitentiary study by a sub-group of a House of Commons committee, with provision of expert staff to assist it - including a former



assistant deputy commissioner of penitentiaries, a parole officer, and senior researchers from the law reform commission and the research branch of the library of Parliament - was thus, in itself an enormous break with the traditional processes.

The breadth of the committee's report shows what can be done by MPs - who usually bumble their way through estimates like they are lost in the dark - when they are given the kind of resource that are available to the cabinet ministers who confront them with those departmental spending plans.

Even if its findings are ignored, what the committee has demonstrated is that a real involvement by MPs in the issues of program administration is possible, and that Parliament needn't be an isolated and irrelevant talk shop.

But by producing such a report - comprehensive, incisive, well documented and unanimous - the committee has probably made it impossible for its proposals to be ignored. And certainly, its recommendation of an ongoing review by the justice committee of action taken

to implement the report indicates they have no intention of letting it be forgotten.

Among the mandarinates of the Ottawa bureaucracy, there are no doubt more than a few who see all of this as a dangerous precedent, not to be further encouraged lest it start happening regularly in the future.

Government programs are what they are because the bureaucrats have succeeded in establishing a monopoly not only on what they do, but on the proffering of informed commentary on it as well. That's why they see a freedom of information act as so threatening.

But the notion of "physician heal thyself", by which they self-correct whatever flaws appear in the operation of their programs, clearly has limits to its effectiveness. And those limits have long been passed in many more areas than just the penitentiaries service.

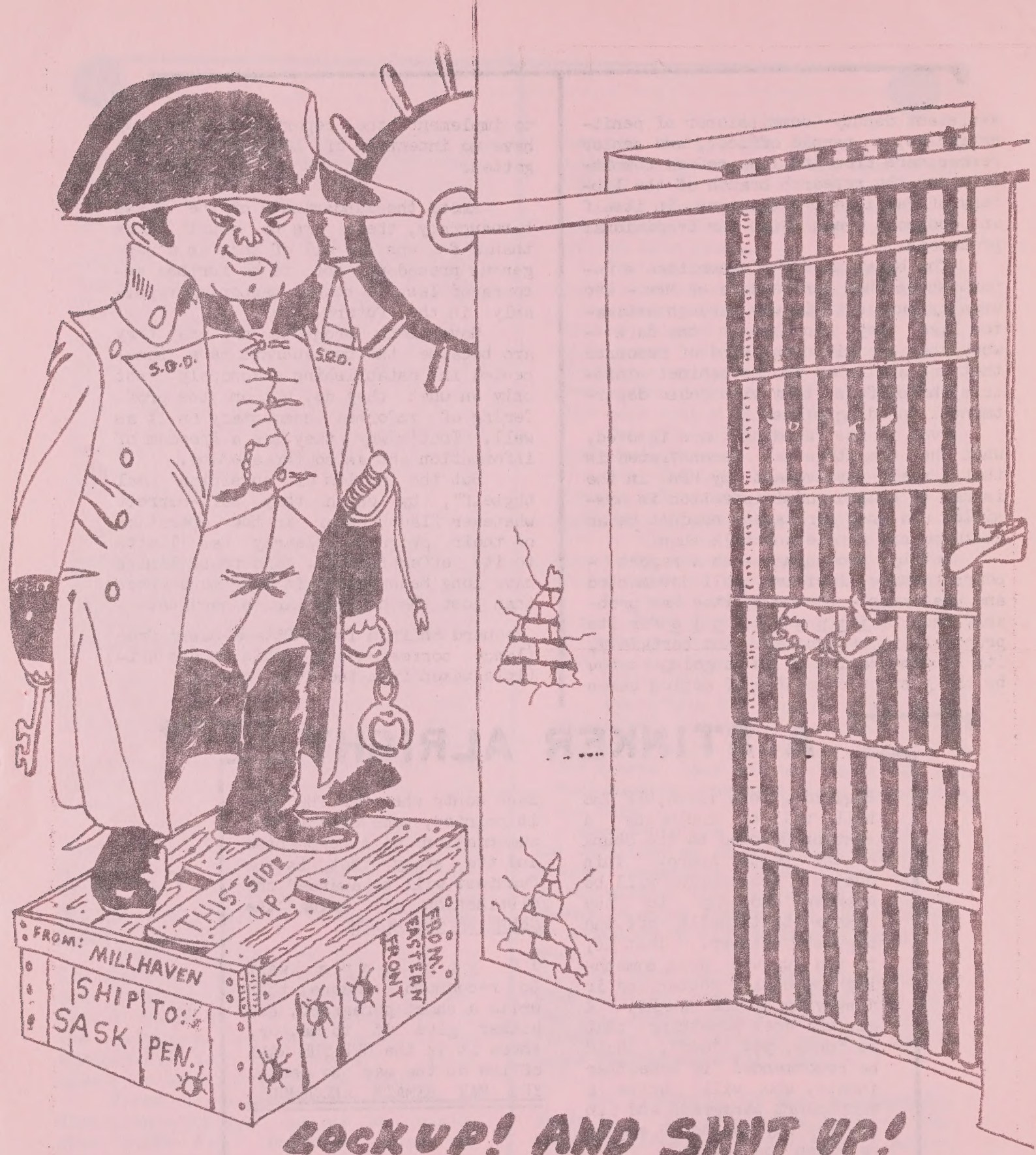
(Leonard Shifrin is an Ottawa-based freelance correspondent. This is his article taken from the Star Phoenix)

A STINKER ALRIGHT

Beginning next issue, OFF THE WALL will be including a section devoted to the Skunk of the Month Award. This dubious distinction will be awarded monthly to the inmate that pulls off the biggest stinker. That is, to the guy who does something especially rotten and is deserving of the AWARD. A guy who does something that is funny, yet "odd", could be recommended by some other inmate, who will write a very short paragraph and sign it, say why so-and-so should be given the AWARD.

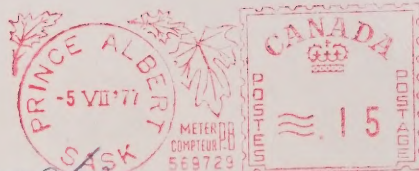
Each month when OFF THE WALL is printed, some of the recommendations will be printed and the story that is the funniest will be awarded the distinction of being the SKUNK OF THE MONTH.

If you guys want to recommend someone, then write a short paragraph, and either give it to me, or, throw it in the OFF THE WALL office on the way to meals. YOU MAY REMAIN ANONYMOUS.



LOCK UP! AND SHUT UP!

SACRÉ BLEU!



TO: J. Sheppard, Biographer,
J.P. Roberts Library,
Centre of Criminology,
Room 8001, 130 St. George St.
U. of T., Toronto, Ontario

EXTRA

WANTED

off the wall

CHEAP

FREE

EXTRA

APRIL 1, 1984

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD!

On the inside ...

Day in court

Time

Under the Dome

Fellow-inmate cri
extends jail

OFF
Over the Wall

the cells saying in the po
sentence

WANTED

Merchants desiring to retire
from business can sell their

Deaths

72, of 462 For-
enue. West Kil-

nipeg, husband
Matthews.

Habeas corpus dies

LAW
MAY 1, 1976
DAY

FOR SALE

haunt ex-convicts
ing against discrimination ple.
the ex-convict -
goes for

Equality of Civil Rights

Liberty of Religion

Freedom of

TRUTH AND
RUMOURS

HOOT OUT AT
THE TOP TEN